NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,857.

THE CREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION.) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,

HAS MORE TESTIMONY,

WILL PAY \$1,000

REMEMBER THAT THIS BITTERS IS NOT ALCOHOLIC, CONTAINS NO RUM OR WHISKY, AND CANNOT MAKE DRUNKARDS. BUT IS THE DEST TORIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Feck, Paster of the Baptist Church, Pember ton, N. J., formerry of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Postar of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

I have known Hoofland's German Eitters favorably for a number I have used them in my own family, and have been so

an: I have recently been laboring under the distreming

W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamexon-st.

Vrom A. M. Spaugler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 25 North Eighth et.

I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great dis-

of a bottle in the Sering and Fall. They not only create a vigorous netite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach, by strengthoning its

offer from dyspepsis to give your birease a relat fushers it. I feel con-

Edent, will give them relief.) It is at your service. Yours truly.

E. D. FENDALL.

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor of the Christian Chron-

led benefit from the use of Hooffand's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tenic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly,

From the Rev. D. Merrige, Paster of the Passyank Roptist Church, Philadelphia.

land's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

Prom the Rev. It m. Sm'th. formerly Paster of the Piacentown and Milleille (N. J.) Baptist Churches, Philadelphia.

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, specially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debliitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, &c. I tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of

From the Rev. Thos. Winter, D. D., Pastor of Rozborough Raptist Church.

DEAR SIR: I feel it due to your excellent preparation, Hoofland' German Bitters, to add my testimony to the deserved reputation it has ebtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder is my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and have experienced great and unexpected relief; my health has been very materially benefited I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects

T. WINTER,

From the Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks County, Pa.

ERSPECTED SIR: I have been troubled with dyspensia near twenty years, and have never used any medicine that did me as much good as Hoofland's Bitters. I am very much improved in health after

J. S. HERMAN. Yours with respect, BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of

SINGLE BOTTLE, \$1, OR A HALF DOZEN FOR \$5. Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put of by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us and we will ferward, securely packed, by ex-

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND MANGFACTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. JONES & EVANS. (Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co..) Proprietors

Persale by Druzgists and Dealers in every town in the United H. T. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT,

NEW-YORK.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Constitutional Amendments and the House of Representatives.

Freedmen and Their Prospects in South Carolina.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Important Debate on the Appropriation Bill in the Senate.

A QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12, 1866. CARRYING MAILS.

The Postmaster-General positively refuses to increase the pay of New-England Railroads for earrying the mails; masmuch as he considers they are now paying all that service will warrant while such enormous sums are lost in

An Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina has recently made a thorough tour of inspection. He thinks that the supply of labor is inadequate to the demand; but that where subsistence is not wanting, labor will be quite as productive this season as others when capital owned labor. In of Chesterfield district the supply of provisions is nearly exhausted, and great suffering will come upon all classes unless speedily relieved nonths, in addition to that now in the hands of the planters, will be required to supply the necessary labor until the harvesting of the crops. These supplies the planters have neither the cash nor the credit to purchase, nd unless rellief comes from the Government many of the plantations will be abandoned by the freedmen, who

Senator Sumner continues quite ill. Hisphysician coun-sels rest and cessation of his studies and Congressional

wholly owing to his incessant Congressional labors. He was absent from the House Saturday and to-day. Even that little rest gives him strength, and will enable him to amendments, move the previous question, and probably make the closing speech of perhaps half an hour's length. Mr. Stevens's duties being so arduous that they have overtaxed his physical and mental energies to such an extent as to impair his health generally. His physician says that quiet will soon restore his otherwise not impaired consti-

Sener Dulce, recently superseded as Governor-General of Cuba, had a lengthy interview with Secretary Seward to

INTERNAL REVENUE. Receipts for the last two days, \$1,558,942.

THE AMENDMENTS.

ome members expected to arrive to-morrow morning, it is estimated that the Constitutional amendments will pass

The Senate and House have not only agreed to Senator Anthony's amendment to the West Point joint resolution, establishing competitive examination in the Congressional Presidential appointments, thus:

"And in like manner the President of the United States shall be authorised hereafter to nominate 50 at large each year, instead of 10 as now provided by law, who shall be examined under the regulations, and of whom the 10 who may be reported as most meritorious and best qualified, shall be appointed provided, however, that not more than two of these shall be appointed in any year from one State."

THE NATIONAL BANK ACT. The House Committee on Banking to-day agreed to report an amendment to the National Bank Act to prevent

any bank having over one million circulation, and to re-

sition to allow State banks one year more to wind up, or convert their charters into National ones. Under the present law, those who are not wound up by July are liable to a tax of ten per cent.

GOVERNMENT ADVERTISING. In obedience to a recent law of Congress to give all Government advertising to the two papers having largest circulation, it was to-day awarded to The Star, 7,715, and The Chronicle, 5,033. The Intelligencer only claimed 3,230,

while the other Johnson papers refused to tell how few they printed. INVALID PENSIONS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions are preparing a bill, which will soon be reported, giving to the widow of the soldier or sailor, in addition to her present pension, \$2 a month for each of her children. This pen sion will require an appropriation of \$6,000,000.

JEFF. DAVIS.

There is no doubt that the Government at any time

would transfer Jeff. Davis to the jurisdiction of the Distriet Court of Virginia, if a writ of habeas corpus should be issued to bring him before that tribunal.

INTERNATIONAL CIVILITIES.

The following is a translation of a communication dated Berne, April 3 last, addressed to the Secretary of State: Berne, April 3 last, addressed to the Secretary of State:

Mr. Sewand: Allow me, as former President of the Swiss
Republic, which has ever cherished the warmest sympathy for
your country's cause, to recommend the bearer of these few
itees, Mr. Franz Buchaser, to your kind consideration. He is
a Swiss who has been encouraged by some of his countrymen
to visit America for the purpose of painting some of your most
remarkable men and wonderful landscapes, to be taken back
to his native dountry.

With great consideration,
Ex-President of the Swiss Confederation,
Branc, April 21, 166.

Ex-President of the Swiss Confederation.

Beast, April 21, 1896.

Mr. Secretary: Switzerland has attentively watched the mighty contest in the United States, and now greets with great joy the victories of the Union. The names of the great statesmen and warriors to whom the triumph is due are as well known and as much bonored here as in the United States.

These circumstances suggested the idea to one of our artists to collect these figures and scenes in one group to form a large historical painting to decorate our hall of Representatives.

The painter selected, Mr. Buch, or of Solurne, goes to America to compose the picture. He is an artist of great celebrity and I take the liberty of recommending him to your consideration.

tion.

I hope he will be welcome and when his work is finished we may truly say that the Republics of the old and new world have a new bond of union. I embrace the occasion &c. Yours truly, in haste.

J. Dres, Councilor.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 12, 1866.

Mr. Anthony offered a resolution for the printing of 4,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1866, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

ACCOUNTS OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee, reported the House bill for the settlement of accounts of certain public efficers. It prescribes the mode in which the accounts of lisbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be ad-

disbursing officers of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be adjusted. It was passed.

PUBLIC WORKS ON THE COAST.

Mr. CHANDLER called up a bill appropriating money for the preservation, repair and completion of public works on the Pacific and Atlantic Coast, on the Lakes, and at other points, which was passed.

Mr. Antrony from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution for the printing of 50,000 cepies of the Reconstruction Report for the use of the Senate.

MALL CONTRACTS DISSOUVED.

Mall CONTRACTS DISSOLVED.

Mr. CONNESS from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, reported a joint resolution, releasing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from that part of their contract compelling them to touch at Honolule, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Commerce, in the same department \$100,000, revided that the temporary mediate inch.

called up an act farther to provide for the safety of the lives of jussengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by seeam, to regulate the salaries of stambout impectors, and for other purposes. As amended by the Senate Committee, it provides as a memory of the Senate Committee, it provides as a memory of the Senate Committee, it provides as a memory of the Senate Committee, it provides as great of the provided to the Senate Committee, it provides the terms of his horse, or shall fall to deriver to the applicant of such craws as such an any siezur vessel as anthorized by the terms of his horse, or shall fall to deriver to the applicant of such craws as a such and such as a such craws a such an any siezur vessel as anthorized by the terms of his horse, or shall fall to deriver to the applicant of such craws as the men of such refearal, if the same shall be demanded, a statement in writing signed by such engineer or nide, of the reasons blerefor or if any plot of pressurs when the capital nor owners of any steambest may desire to place there for the purpose of acquiring the knowledge of ploting, he shall forfeit and pay to the purty aggristed thereby the sum of £00, to be recovered in an action of debt founded on this statute, and thereupen on anch recovery, as well as on such refunal to give send atteness in writing, or how all the instance, and thereupen on anch recovery, as well as on such refunal to give sond atteness in writing, or how all the instance, and the proposed as a such craws the proposed as a such craws the proposed as a such craws the proposed and the such competed as ineffective, and no holder shall herostre be showed made the missing of the vessel and there is compleyed a water-connecting pay, through which water many pass from one bolier to acotten, there shall also water many pass from one bolier to acotten, there shall also water may pass from one bolier to acotten, there shall also water may pass from one bolier to acotten, there shall also water may pass from one bolier to a

se for concurrence in the amendments. APPROPRIATIONS.

At 1 o'clock the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Govern-

legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, was taken up. It is a bill of 51 pages, and provides for the salaries of officers in the different departments.

On the question of adopting an amendment placing \$160,000 at the disposal of the Secretary of the Treasury, to increase, at his discretion, the compensation of the clerks of his department.

Mr. Wilson said he was opposed to giving such discretion to any main, and especially to the present Secretary of the Treasury. It would give that official too much control over the men in his Department.

Mr. Fissexpens and that the political course of the Secretary of the Treasury had not been very agreeable, perhaps, to Mr. Wilson, and perhaps not, to a great many other Senators, but he knew the Secretary to be a faithful and competent public officer. The policy of the proposed amendment had been imagurated under Mr. Chase, and continued ever since.

amendment had been imagurated there are closes, and continued ever since.

Mr. HENDRICKS said there was nothing in the record of the Secretary of the Treasury to warrant Mr. Wilson's expression of want of confidence in him. He believed him to be a capable and faithful officer. As a citizen of Indiana, he was pround of him. Political differences ought not to be allowed to prejudice the minds of Senators in such a matter. such a matter.

After some debate, in which Messrs. Howe, TRUMBULL

and Howard took part. Mr. Wilson said in reply to the remarks of Mr. Hendricks, that he had no desire to cast imputations upon the Secretary of the Treasury; but it was well-known that he (the Secretary) had done a great many things of which the mass of the people through the country do not approve. He had appointed men to office without requiring the oath prescribed by law. There were great complaints against him for his course in the selling of gold. He (Wilson) had received a letter from an eminent merchant of New-York on this subject. It was very well known that when others were in favor of coming down and recognizing the existence of Congress, he stood out defiantly and boldly in a speech which he (Wilson) would not undertake to characterize. He had gone beyond the President himself in maintaining a policy that 99 out of every 100 citizens were opposed to.

Mr. Fresenden) said it was in bad taste for men to turn questions of business into political attacks. It was in bad taste also to attack absent men. He (Fessenden) did not agree with the Secretary in his speech, and thought the speech was in bad taste. He believed it showed nothing somuch as that the Secretary was not in the habit of making speeches, and hardly knew where he was going when he commenced.

Mr. Grimus said it was a prepared speech. He (Mr.

ing speeches, and hardly knew where he was going when he commenced.

Mr. Grimes said it was a prepared speech. He (Mr. Grimes) was there and heard it, and he noticed that the Secretary recalled several sentences and repeated them just as men do when they are dolivering prepared speeches.

Mr. FESSENDEN said he sometimes recalled sentences, yet he never made prepared speeches. It only showed the jamdiced ere with which Mr. Grimes viewed everything done by the Secretary of the Treasury. It was true the Secretary indersed the President's policy and he (Mr. Fessenden) did not. He was sure, however, of the honest intentions and capability of the Secretary. As for the pending amendment, if it was a bad principle, he (Mr. Fessenden) was more responsible for it than any other man.

Mr. Gemma said be did not see the propriety of talking of the bad taste of assailing absent men. Did not the Secretary of the Treasury assail Congress in its absence on the evening of his serenade speech? He had good reasons for refusing to give the discretionary power asked for to the Secretary, and it was well known what they were. Mr. Grimes then reviewed certain recent acts of

The Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the joint resolution relative to appointments at West Point made a report, which was agreed to.

Pending the consideration of the Appropriation bill the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. ELIOT (N.J.), from the Committee on Commerce, asked leave to report back, with amendments, the Senate bill to agolate the transportation of nitro-glycerine, or glycsin oil.

Mr. Jinckes objected.

MILITIA OF 1812.

On medion of Mr. RAYMOND (N. Y.), the Committee on Appropriations was discharged from the consideration of the resolutions of the New-York Legislature relative to the asyment of the Militia of 1812, and of the claim of George Collingham, and they were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio), from the Committee on Military Affairs, upported back, with amendments, the Senate joint resolution in regard to bounties to colored soldiers, and bounties, pensions and allowances to their heirs.

The amendments were agreed to and the joint resolution as amended was passed.

as amended was passed.

INDIAN CONTRACTS.

Mr. MCRUER (Cal.) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, authorizing the Secretarr of the Interior to pay to John Rowland \$5,100 for flour furnished to the Indians.

CALIFORNIA WAGON ROAD.

Mr. BIGWELL (Cal.) introduced a bill granting land to the State of California, to said in the construction of a certain wagon road for military and postal purposes; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MARRIAGES IN THE DESTRICT.

Mr. HART (N. Y.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for legalizing marriages in the District; which was read three times and passed.

It provides that all colored persons in the District who, previous to their actual emanepation, had undertaken and agreed to excupt the relation of husband and wife, and who recognized that relation as still existing, whether the rites of tagriage have been celebrated between them or not, shall be deemed husband and wife, and their children shall be held to be legitimate.

SAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DRL SO (Ohio) introduced a bill amendatory of the Naval Appropriation bill of this session. He explained that a section of that bill repealing a section of the act of ISCS had the effect of increasing the pay of navy officers from 20 to 35 per cent, equal to \$4,300,000 annually, and said that neither House had had any idea of doing anything of the kind. If the pay of navy officers ought to be increased it should be done openly and knowingly.

Mr. Le BLOND (Ohio) and Mr. Pier (Me.) objecting to its considera, or now, the bill was referred to the Committee of National Affairs.

Mr. Nighark (Ind.) presented a manorial and resolution

Mr. Nintack (Ind.) presented a memorial and resolution of the General Assembly of Florida relative to a direct tax; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and

Means.

PENSION TO WIDOW SHANE.

Mr. ECELET (Ohio) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, for a pension to the widow of Lieut. Col. James M. Shane, who was killed at Kenestaw Mountain, Georgia.

RALLROAD GRANTS.

Mr. LONGWERE (Mich.) asked and obtained unanimous consent to report the Senate bill to extend the time for the

reversion of the United States of the land granted by Con-gress to aid it the construction of a railroad from Amboy, by Hillsdate and Lansing, to some point on or near Traver's Bay, in the State of Michigan.

Mr. Driggs (Mich.) thereupon reported the same, with substitute, which extended the time of construction for even years.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) opposed the substitute.

The substitute was adopted, and the bill, as amended,

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. Mr. McCentough (III.), from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to authorize the extension, construction and use, by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, of a railroad from between Knoxville and the Moneeacy Junction into and within the District of Columbia.

Columbia, After some debate by Messrs, McCullough, Francis homas, Schenck, Le Blend, Garfield and Randall of

ennsylvania, The bill was read three times and passed. The bill was read three times and passed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. COFFROTH (Pa.), from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to Abigail Ryan, widow of a Serseant of the 17th West Virginia Volunteets; which was read three times and passed.

Mr. Thowamide (Mich.) introduced a bill for the relief of certain companies of Michigan militia; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CANAL. couse then proceeded to the consideration of the ill to incorporate the District of Columbia Canal

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS (Md.) addressed the House in opposition to the bill.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Cobb, Davis and Welker, after which Mr. Francis Thomas moved the in-

attinite postponement of the bill.
The vote on the motion was 62 to 62.
The SPEAKER voted in the negative, and the motion was The bill was then recommitted to the Committee for the

District of Columbia.

THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Mr. SCHENCK (Ohio), from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution relative to appointments to the Military Academy, made a report, which was agreed to.

The House then, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

NAVY GAZETTE.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Jane 5.—Ordered—First Assistant Engineer W. W. Hopper, and Third Assistant Engineer Frank M. Ashton, to duty connected with iron-clads at League Island, Pennsylvania; Third Assistant Engineer Jasper H. Diamond, to the steamer Madawaska; First Assistant Engineer George J. Burnap, and Second Assistant Engineer Chas. H. Greenleaf, to the iron-clad steamer Tonawanda; Third Assistant Engineers H. L. Slosson and A. C. Engard, to the Naval Academy for duty.

June 4.—Detached—Third Assistant-Engineer Gates McAllister, from the steamer Madawaska, and ordered to the Navy-Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., as an assistant to Chief-Engineer Roberts; Second Assistant-Engineer H. C. Beckwith, from the steamer Yantic, and ordered to the iron-clad steamer Tonawanda; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers Guy McAllister, George Dowding, Frederic Egner, and Thos. Holton, from the steamer Clematis, and granted leave of absence; Carpenter A. S. Goodsoc, from duty at Bay Point, S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

June 5.—Hanarchia discharged.—Acting Second Assistant-June 5.—Hanarchia discharged.—Acting Second Assistant-June 5.—Hanarchia discharged.—Acting Second Assistant-June 5.—Hanarchia discharged.—Acting Second Assistant-June 5.—Hanarchia dischared.—Acting Second Assistant-June 5.—Acting Second As S. C., and placed on waiting orders.

June 5.—Handrakin discharged—Acting Second Assistant-Engineer Semuel Bulson, from July 30, 1865; Acting Third Assistant-Engineers John Quinn, from August 14, 1865, and Thos. E. Wilson, from Aug. 12, 1865.

The New-Jersey Legislative Corruption-Trial of the Alleged Criminals in October.

Mr. Shehman explained the causes which induced the Mr. Shehman explained the causes which induced the Committee of Finance to report the pending amendment. The amendment was agreed to by the following vote: Yras-Messra Anthony, Comess. Davis, Dondittle, Friscenden, Foster Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Johnson, Mergan, Norton, Riddle, Sulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkie, Williams and Ystes-18.

Naye-Messra. Chandler, Cragic, Cresswell, Edmunds, Krince, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Nve, Poland, Inducy, Sprague, Stewart, Trambull, Wald and Wilson-17. The amendment agreed to is in the following language: For compensation of temporary elerks in the Trassry Department and for additional compensation to officers and cirks in the strong of the Alleged Criminals in October.

They are substituted the persons charged with bribery and corruption in the Last Legislature have all been charged before the Court and pleaded "Not guilty!" The last, Daniel Holsman, was charged to-day, and gave bail in \$10,000 to answer at the October term, J. P. Bradley esq., appeared as counsel. Stratton as counsel, G. Van Waggener, with S. Tuttle as counsel, Charles F. Ruh, with L. Abbett and J. P. Bradley was counsel, Charles F. Ruh, with L. Abbett and J. P. Bradley was counsel, appeared vestershay, pleaded "Not guilty." and gave surety in \$5,000 to appear in October for trial. Yan Waggener, Ruh and Hoisman were anxious for imputate time.

EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL BY THE SCOTIA.

The Paris Conference to be Presided Over by Napoleon.

mora to be Among Its Members.

Bismark, Gorchakoff, Clarendon and La Mar-

PROGRESS OF MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

A LETTER FROM THE EMPEROR.

THE EUROPEAN CRISIS.

The Paris Conference.

The Composition of the Conference.

The Paris Presse believes that the Emperor Napoleon will preside in person at the sittings of the Conference, and that M. Drouyn D'Lbnys will be second plenipotentiary.

Earl Clarendon, Prince Gortschakoff, Count Rismark, and Gen. La Marmora have officially announced that they will shortly arrive in Paris, for the opening of the conference.

Austria will be represented at the Conference by Count

Austria will be represented at the Conference by Count Esterhazy and Count Mensdorff.

The Federal Diet, on June I, accepted the invitation to the proposed Conference, with the reservation that the questions of Schleswig-Helstein and Federal reform are matters of an essentially German character so long as they do not affect international relations. Baron Von Der Pfordten, the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thereupon elected to represent the Germanic Confederation.

VIEWS OF THE SEVERAL POWERS.

per Hordich, the Bavarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was thereupon elected to represent the Germanic Confederation.

The Vienna papers reiterate that an understanding exists between Austria and Russia, and that the latter Power will support at the Conference the maintenance of the treaties of 1815. They even go so far as to declare that a formal alliance between the two Empires is in preparation. The Official Guzette of Venice confirus the intelligence that Austria has positively refused to entertain any project for the cession of Venetia; that she proposes the solation of the Schleswiz-Holstein question to be brought about by the convocation of the estates of those Duchles, and maintains the incompetence of the Conference to discuss the affairs of the Germanic Confederation.

The Nazione of Florence believes that the Government in its note accepting the Conference has avoided touching upon questions liable to create discussion, in order not to delay the opening of the Conference.

The reply of Prussia, accepting the invitation to the Conference, was the first to arrive, and this fact is looked upon as a sign of the peaceful intentions of that Power. The Prussian Government declared in this reply that it, was ready to disarm as soon as the military measures threatening Prussia were discontinued. Apprehensions are entertained that all the seven Powers which have been invited will not take part in the Conference, as Austria, in accepting the invitation, insists on the condition that the Venetian question shall not be discussed.

\*\*Prospierts of The Convergence\*\*

\*\*A semi-official article, in a Vienna paper, says great importance is attached to the obstacles which exist in the way of a settlement of the questions to be discussed by the Conference. As regards Venetia, it is considered that it would be most difficult to find the means of compensating Austria for the cession of that province, even should Austria be williand to a settlement. It is now stated that Austria couples her acceptance of the Conference wit

Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all the Powers will come to the Conference, whereas the semi-official organs had announced their presence as certain.

The Paris correspondent of The London Globe says:

"Much of the hope of peace experienced by the Parisians is founded on the aversion manifested by the people of Prussia to engage in war. But Bismark, to whom the unwelcome observation was made by a fereign diplomat, answered coolly—

"This sentiment always changes with events; a battle won—nay, more, a battle lost, has power to alter on the Instant the direction of public opinion." And so, in spite of the demand for peace which echoes from one end of Prussia to the other, the semi-official organ of Bismark belies the report of the suspension of military preparations, and adds that the concentration of troops will be completed within the time originally fixed. Politicians have many ideas on all these subjects, but financiers have but one—and that is the probability of the loan of 700 millions being called for by the French Government to meet the possibility of Indiare in the negotiations of the Conference." This wording gives the impression of the neutrality of France being doubtful in case of war, and we again turn to those two articles in the Pays which have given but little comfort at home, and so much uneasiness abroad."

those two articles in the Poys which have given but little comfort at home, and so much uneasiness abroad."

CONGRESS AND CONFRENCE.

Custom confirms the opinion that the two terms of Congress or Conference may be used indiscriminately. Thus, those assemblies were called Congresses which were held at Vienna in 1815, and the four others which followed soon after, in the midst of peace, at Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818, the object of which was to deliver France from the military occupation imposed upon her in 1815, and to receive her into the community of the five Powers: those of Troppau and Laybach in 1820 and 1821, where the sovereigns of Austria, Prussia and Russia came to an understanding on the means of suppressing the Italian Revolution; finally, that of Verona in 1822, where was prepared the Spanish war of 1823. The same bame was also given to the meeting which took place in Parison the 30th April, 1856, to put an end to the Crimean war. But the appellation of Conference was given: To the negotiations carried on in London, in 1831, for the regulation of Belgian affairs, and which put at end to the war between Holland and Belgium; those which also took place at London, between England, Prussia, Russia and Austria, to prepare the treaty of the 18th of July, 1840, which stopped Ibrahim Pacha, the conqueror of Seltan Mahmoud, in his march on Constantinople; and those which were entered into by the same Powers and France, who had resumed her station in the European concert, to draw up the treaty of the 18th of July, 1841, the entry of foreign into by the same Powers and France, who had resumed her station in the European concert, to draw up the treaty of the 15th of July, 1841, relative to the entry of foreign ships of war into the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus. Examples might be multiplied to establish that congress or conference, considered as a method for the negotiation of peace, are synonymous, and that either the one or the other could give rise to the same hopes and produce the same results. One slight difference may, however, be noted, that when a congress meets the diplomatic ensum is to accredit a minister on an extraordinary mission, while lift is a conference the ordinary embassador at the court where the negotiation takes places suffices.

[La Liberté.

PLANS OF LOUIS NAPOLEON. One of the impressions afloat is that, in case of the dis-cussions of the Conference being followed by a satisfactory arrangement, the Emperor will renew the personal en-deavors already made in 1863 to obtain a Congress of European Sovereigns, whose assembling in Paris would coincide with the Great Exhibition of 1867.

The Danubian Principalities. LETTER OF PRINCE CHARLES TO THE SULTAN.

Prince Charles has addressed a second letter to the Sei-in, stating that present circumstances do not admit of a proceeding to Constantinople immediately, but that he

will do so shortly.

DESIGNS OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT.

The Representatives of Turkey have received orders not to carry into effect their instructions to notify to the Governments to which they are accredited the intention of Turkey to occupy the Danubian Principalities. This change in the resolution of the Turkish Government is partly ascribed to a letter addressed by Prince Charles of Hichenzollern to the Sultan, and partly to the declarations of Russia and France against any intervention by Turkey, and also to the desire expressed by the French Government that events should be allowed to develop themselves in Roumania.

in Roumania.

Turker has decided to forego her proposed intervention in the Principalities, in the belief that the conference on the Dannhan question would discover a means of fully vindicating the dignity of the Turkish Government.

M. Joan Chika has been named Minister of Public

Works, and M. Stourdza Secretary to Prince Curles of

Italy.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The Florence correspondent of the Journal des Débats, writing on the 29th of May, says:

Serious disorders have just broken out at Marienburg, in Prussia. The men of the reserve broke into private houses, and demanded with menaces, money, provisions, and clothes. Shops were pillaged, and threats of a general pillage openly made. The officers were present at those scenes of brigandage without being able to control the berg. "Never," says the Konigsberg Gazette, which gives the above details, "would it have been believed that such a scene could occur in open day in a civilized town."

GENERAL NEWS.

Great Britain.

MONITORS CROSSING THE ATLANTIC

REVOLUTIONARY PROPAGANDISM IN RUSSIA. The Emperor of Russia has addressed the following rescript to Prince Paul Gagarine, President of the Council

of Ministers: of Ministers:

PRINCE PAUL PAYLOVITCH: The manimous manifestations of fidelity, devetion and confidence which I have received from the nation whose Government has been confident to mo plying Providence, are for me a pleage of sentiments which I regard as the best reward for the solicitude which I cesse not to devote to the presperity of Rassia.

The more consoling this conviction is to me the more I consider it my duty to preserve the Russian people from those perverse elements, those lying doctrines which might truuble public order in future, if no obstacle was interposed to their development.

sider it my duity to preserve the Russian people from those perverse elements, those lying doctrines which might trouble public order in future, if no obstacle was interposed to their development.

The attempt which, everywhere throughout Russia, has provoked the expression of devotion from my faithful subjects, has served at the same time to show with more evidence the modes in which these fatal doctrines are propagated and developed. The linquiries prosecuted by the Special Commission of Itaquiry appointed by my order aiready coint to the root of the evil. It is thus that it has pleased Providence to manifest to the eres of Passia the consequences to be anticipated from those tendencies and those sophistical doctrines, which boldly attack every object which the centuries have taught as to venerate—religious faith, and the foundations of the family, property, obedience to the laws, and respect for established power.

My attention has already been directed to the education of youth. I have issued directions that they should be educated in a religious spirit, in respect for the rights of property and the fundamental principles of public order, and that every propagand, avowed or secret, of those destructive doctrines, which are hostile alike to the moral and material welfare of peoples, be rigorously interdicted in educational establishments. But instruction answering to the real wants of youth would not bear the fruit to be expected of it. If there glisted into the domestic circle a teaching which harmonized nether with the principles of Christian plety nor with the duties of faithful subjects. That is why I have the strong hope that my views regarding this essential object will find zealous concurrence in the sphere of private instruction.

Another object not less important for the general interest of the State, and for that of each individuals of subjects, is the absolute involvability of the right of property in all its forms defined by the genoral laws, as well as by the decrees of 18th February, 18tl. Inde

fornish the example of the definitive success of the measures adopted against the fatal doctrines developed in society, and which tend to shake the fundamental bases of religion, morality, and public order, all the chiefs of the great departments of State should have in view the concurrence of those conservative elements, those living and healthy forces, of which Resia always has been, and still its thanks be to God, the abounding fource. These elements axist among all classes of society, to whom the rights of property, and the possession of land, guaranteed and consecrated by law, the public order and secuty, the principles of the nulty and permanent welfare of the State, the principles of morality and the enered truths of religion—are dear.

Such are the elements of force to be taken advantage of, and their important value, considered by the employe's in all the branches of the Administration. It is thus that the condidence due to the representatives of authority will be guaranteed among all classes of the nation against malevolent attacks. To this effect, and conformably to my constant desires, and the intention I have often expressed, particular care will be devoted, in all the branches of the Administration, to the defense of property as well as to the applications which will be received regarding the needs and the interests of the diverse localities and different portions of the antion. It is necessary to interdict the retreated attempts which have been made in the hope of exciting to hatred the various classes of the nation, and particularly the excitations to hatred against the nobility and against landed proprietors in general in whom the enemies of public order see their natural enemies. The firm and constant application of these genoral principles will put an end to the criminal tendencies which have here made in the present rescript to all the ministers and superior chiefs of